COVERUPS!

Number 12 *Gary Mack, Editor & Publisher* October, 1983

"LIE DETECTOR" FOOLS JAMES EARL RAY

by Gary Mack

Lie Detector, a syndicated daily tv show hosted by attorney F. Lee Bailey, traveled to Tennessee State Prison to interview and administer a polygraph test to James Earl Ray. As you are about to see, Ray continues to be his own worst enemy.

The following transcript was made from a video tape of the first repeat of the program broadcast May 2, 1983. I have deleted most of the irrelevant and repetitious statements, many of which came from Bailey:

FLB...You say you've never admitted the crime to anybody.

JER...Yes...I didn't enter the guilty plea to escape the death penalty, that was a contention of my attorney Percy Foreman. Actually the judge said that no one never been executed he sentenced to death, so that really wasn't an issue. I believe the three people that said that I confessed to them in private were the attorney I had, Percy Foreman, who entered the guilty plea; [deleted], he was a member of Scotland Yard police force; and George MacMillan [husband of Priscilla Johnson MacMillan]...a writer who authored a book about the (MLK) homicide.

FLB...But he did not say that he talked to you personally; I think he claimed that he talked to your brother Jerry.

JER...Yes, MacMillan claimed that I intended to shoot (MLK)...and this was published in the January 26, 1976 issue of Time magazine.

FLB...Where do you think MacMillan got this information? He claims he's quoting your brothers directly who, in turn, are quoting you.

JER...I don't know where he got the information, I suppose he [deleted]. He claims I told my brothers this on April 24, 1967 in a hotel room in Chicago, but actually on April 24th I was walking down a railroad track in Missouri; in fact I spent about seven days on a railroad track and didn't arrive in Chicago till May the first.

FLB...To catch our viewers up a little further, you took a polygraph test some years ago from a gentleman named [deleted] from the John Reed Institute in Chicago, certainly a highly regarded institute. You were then tested on a later occasion by Chris Gugas [phonetic], who once had been the president of the American Polygraph Association. You've indicated to me that on both of those days you weren't feeling well and indeed there's some corroboration in Mr. Gugas' report in his book that your pulse and blood pressure were running quite high...how are you feeling today?

JER I feel good today; at that time I was in segregation. I was feeling sort of, uh, uh, usually your blood pressure goes up when you're in segregation a long time, and my blood pressure was up [edit].

FLB There are only two things we can see in a polygraph test, one is complete truth and the other is deception, and deception can mean anything—could mean you shot him right in the head, it could mean that you knew who did it, could mean you were nearby, could mean you knew it was gonna happen...Now, we're not really here today to test that central issue. What has aggravated you is that a bunch of people are running around saying "He admitted it to me, he told me he did it," which I suppose is not very helpful in your efforts to get a new trial every time this comes out. What you're telling me is you have never told anybody that you did it, is that correct?

JER That's correct...I've always contended I didn't do it and tried to present evidence...to support my contentions.

FLBAll right, but there are two different questions, one is did you commit the murder and the other is did you tell someone that you committed the murder and they are not necessarily consistent. You could have told all kinds of people, even though you didn't do it, covering for someone...You understand that "Did you tell anyone" is a sweeping question...it would go back 15 years...and (telling anyone would) get a deceptive result.

JER Yes, I understand [he answered yes many times during FLB's statement].

FLB You're no stranger to the polygraph, you've read about it, studied it, and despite the adverse results before, still willing to give it a try to see whether or not it can be helpful on this specific question.

JER Yes.

FLB...The question is "Do you get any benefit of any kind as a result of the death of (MLK)." Now what's your answer to that?

JER No.

FLB Never a dime, never a piece of property, never any tangible benefit.

JER Nothing.

FLB...First of all, to be that kind of benefit you would have to know that it was due you before the shooting occurred, whether you were involved in the shooting or not...

JER...You'd have to have some type of agreement, yes.

FLB...The other possibility is that after the deed was done somebody...said "That was a fine thing to do...here's $5000." That would not be prearranged money. And the third possibility is that you could have been in trouble with the law and needing to get out of the United States in a hurry and gotten some financial assistance from somebody you knew. Once alleged...that your brothers gave you some money to help you run. It's very important in the polygraph test not to confuse those three possibilities and I think what you really want to be tested on is whether prior to the assassination of Dr. King you knew you were going to get money and whether you did, in fact, get money for the act; not expenses, not to help you on the lam, but that you got paid for the actual shooting, or arranging the shooting as the case may be.

JER...Our contention is that an individual named [deleted] financed the homocide. He's a former Argentine national, uh, voluntary [?] in Argentina. Now, of course, I contend I knew nothing about the shooting in advance...

FLB...Our field examiner today is Avery L. Puckett [ALP] of Nashville. Mr. Puckett is licensed in the states of Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama and is a full-fledged member of the American Polygraph Association.

ALP...Regarding whether or not you have confessed to the shooting of Dr. King, do you intend to answer each of my questions truthfully?
JER Yes.
ALP Have you ever confessed to shooting Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?
JER No.
ALP Other than courtroom proceedings, have you told anyone at all that you shot Dr. King?
JER No.
ALP Have you ever admitted to anyone that you shot Dr. King in Memphis?
JER No.

FLB...We have concluded our polygraph examination of James Earl Ray and you will recall that we had two questions to address—the first, whether or not he was paid anything in connection with the assassination of (MLK), we have tested independently and have reached an inconclusive result. We cannot say that James Earl Ray is deceptive in denying the receipt of any payment.

He has also made the statement that at no time did he admit to anyone, even any of his several lawyers, that he had, in fact, committed the assassination himself...James, as you can see, these responses are all to the relevant questions. They have you disturbed. Now this doesn't surprise me one whit; it may surprise you. And let me tell you why I think you wanted to be tested on this issue, and why you are responding in a deceptive fashion each time you are asked if you admit it. You perhaps thought that if you don't have a memory of having said specifically to one of these lawyers "Yes I did it," that the polygraph would recognize that. It does not.

There's another problem here without any of this analysis and any of this scoring. I would have called the results on this based on one factor and I think you know what it is. That is, an effort to manipulate the polygraph. Now, when Mr. Gugas tested you some years ago he said "I didn't mention it to James, but I noticed him trying to tighten his muscles." What do you think an examiner says to himself when he begins to see breathing patterns like this, that are ragged and don't really mean anything but don't happen normally. The examiner says to himself "This guy is here to try to beat me." What kinds of people try to beat a polygraph examiner? People who are telling the truth? They have everything to lose if they foul up the test. People that are not confident that it will show them to be truthful, can sometimes cause an inconclusive result, but that didn't happen here, although there are many aberrations in the charts as we look at where the question was answered, and where it was asked, and follow the patterns right in those locations, the answers are there.

Now, the likelihoood that you would have gone through fifteen years, and this many lawyers, just confined it to lawyers, this doesn't say that you admitted anything to your brother; somewhere along the line you have a recollection of saying to someone, maybe just by not being very vehement, uh, "well I'm not denying very hard that I did this thing." And that's enough to cause this result. Now you tell me what your response is to that speculation, if you will, on my part.

JER OK, well I'll come out on both the examination [sic]. Now in respect to the, it was inconclusive on the question of whether I ever received any money for allegedly [FLB interrupts].
FLB Now the ironic thing was, if you hadn't started fooling with the polygraph [JER interrupts].
JER No, I wasn't fooling with it.
FLB See, maybe you're doing that subconsciously. The first chart had you pointed in the right direction.
JER I made a conscious effort not to even move my fingers cause I know that shows up on the graph and the examiner will say you're trying to be deceptive.
FLB Uh-huh.
JER Now with respect to receiving money, I've never, if I ever received any money for not [sic] shooting (MLK) it must have been indirectly, cause I've never received a nickel...
FLB Well no one is saying that, you did not fail that test.
JER Well I think it was inconclusive.
FLB Inconclusive means we won't call it one way or another—we won't say the answer is deceptive, we won't say it's truthful. It is no evidence at all that you got any money.
JER Now with respect to the confessions, a lot of times someone will ask me something and I won't deny it or admit it.
FLB All this indicates is that when you say "I never admitted to anybody that I did this shooting," uh, you're not very comfortable with that blanket statement. Now, let me give you this suggestion because we're fair game like anyone else, and if you want to take a polygraph test in a certain way, it's a free country and you have a right to. But whoever gave you the garbage about how to deceive the examiner, whoever's running that fast course on beating the polygraph...
JER No, you can't beat the examiner, I read that.
FLB I want you to go right out and get your money back.
JER No, I never attempted to beat the examiner cause you can't beat the examiner. But I think there is subjects that might not be good polygraph material.
FLB Well based on a whole bunch of tests, you're pretty good material and a good responder...

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1983

Notion that Soviets use FOIA hearsay

By GEORGE LARDNER
Washington Post News Service

WASHINGTON — The notion that Soviet agents keep picking up valuable information at little cost in this country by using the Freedom of Information Act has been repeated so often on Capitol Hill in recent years that it usually goes unchallenged.

But it won't stand up under courtroom scrutiny. The proposition has now been tested. first by FOIA requests for evidence and then in a lawsuit brought under the act.

The results showed that U.S. defense and intelligence agencies are unable to cite a single instance of a Soviet bloc attempt to use the law to collect intelligence since Congress passed the act in 1966.

"This is not to say that such activity has not occurred," Paul M. Rosa, the lawyer-researcher who challenged the claim, said cautiously. "It simply means that there is no evidence that it has occurred.... What you have here is hearsay building on hearsay at a policy level. One guy makes a claim and someone else picks it up."

That, it appears, is what happened when Rear Adm. Edward A. Burkhalter Jr., director of the governmentwide Intelligence Community Staff, made a speech in San Francisco last Jan. 5 at a conference of the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association.

The admiral's topic was *Soviet Industrial Espionage*, and he devoted most of his talk to the illegal pirating of American technology by Soviet KGB officers and their allies.

But he warmed up with a claim that "one of the more productive means by which the Soviets have acquired large amounts of valuable information in recent years has been adroit use of the Freedom of Information Act. Just by asking the right questions, the Soviets are able

to pull from federal government files reams of technical data not otherwise available to the public, much of it only recently declassified."

Rosa said his interest was piqued when he read an account of the admiral's speech in the Jan. 10 edition of *Aviation Week*. U.S. intelligence officers and other critics of the FOIA often assail the law by suggesting that the Soviets are busily exploiting it, but they rarely make such blanket assertions.

"He's the first one I've seen who went out on a limb," said Rosa. "'Adroit' use of the Freedom of Information Act would produce a paper trail of correspondence and legal documents.... And a ream is 500 pages. I went into it with an open mind, to test the record and see what was there."

Rosa began his quest with letters to the office of the secretary of defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the CIA, the National Security Agency, the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, the Defense Communications Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and more.

Citing Burkhalter's speech, Rosa asked, under the FOIA, for "any and all FOIA requests made by the Soviets" and all records they obtained as a result. He said he was "using the term 'Soviets' to include individuals, governments, or surrogates acting on behalf of the government of the U.S.S.R."

Most responses said that "a review of our files indicates no requests from the Soviets or anyone acting on their behalf" or something to that effect. Some were a bit ambivalent, saying that they had no records showing the nationalities or affiliations of requestors, because the law does not require such identifications. But that also meant they had no records of any "Soviet" requests.

Rosa sued Burkhalter and the CIA to find out what evidence they had for the admiral's talk. Backed by the privately funded Center for National Security Studies, the litigation produced only a CIA memo concerning agency relations with the academic community. A librarian at the Polish Embassy had requested it in 1978 after reading about it in the *New York Times*. All sides agreed that this was not really "responsive" to Rosa's request.

An affidavit from the admiral's speechwriter, Lt. Cmdr. David G. Muller Jr., showed what was at the bottom of Burkhalter's remarks. Muller said he had been relying on a 1982 speech by Attorney General William French Smith and a 1982 Senate report on the transfer of high technology to the Soviet bloc.

Smith's speech made only a passing reference to the Reagan administration's desire to restrict the FOIA. The Senate report cited the testimony of a now-retired Pentagon official who complained that the Soviets and foreign agents could obtain many recently declassified documents through the Freedom of Information Act.

But the only example he cited was an FOIA request from a Norwegian "access professional" who, at the time he sent it in, was on trial in Norway for espionage.

The Norwegian, it now seems, was last heard from when he was told he would have to put up $480 in advance to cover the costs of what he wanted.

"If any outlay of this size effectively ended his quest for information, I have my doubts that he was fronting for the Soviet government," Rosa said in a recent letter to the Senate Intelligence Committee.

"One must question whether the FOIA is a viable means of intelligence collection to begin with.... The process is so cumbersome that even adroit use of the act could take in excess of a year to complete.... If truly sensitive documents are being sought, one would be inviting the type of scrutiny which the intelligence professional typically would shun."

In any case, Rosa said he was satisified that there was no evidence of Soviet use of FOIA as a device for espionage or technology transfer.

DMN 5-30-83

Compromise possible on CIA disclosures

By Robert Pear
New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Lawyers for the CIA and the American Civil Liberties Union say they may be close tc agreement on a formula for amending the Freedom of Information Act to exempt numerous files relating to the agency's clandestine operations.

Spokesmen for the ACLU said the formula would preserve public access to all documents that must be disclosed under current law.

The CIA's support for the plan reflects a major change from its previous insistence that it should be exempted completely from the disclosure law, according to Ernest Mayerfeld, deputy general counsel of the agency.

The compromise is contained in a bill introduced recently by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Under the bill, the agency's "operational files," which show how it gathers intelligence, would be exempt from disclosure and the agency would be relieved of its responsibility to search such files in response to information requests under the act. But unclassified political, economic and scientific information obtained through intelligence operations would still be accessible to the public, as it is now supposed to be.

Mark H. Lynch, an ACLU staff attorney, said the Goldwater bill could speed disclosures because the CIA would no longer have to search files that, in practice, yield no documents that can be released. The agency has a large backlog and is just now complying with requests submitted two or three years ago.

"If we thought we were losing information that is now available, we would never go along with this proposal," said Lynch, who has been involved in litigation against the agency for the last eight years. "The bill relieves the agency of the administrative burden of reviewing files whose contents are already exempt. It does not exempt any additional information from release."

The key to the bill is the assumption that the CIA, because of its computerized file system, can separate the fruits of intelligence-gathering from sensitive data about sources of intelligence and the agency's methods in gathering the information.

The bill would authorize the CIA director to designate certain files as "exempt from search, review, publication or disclosure" under the Freedom of Information Act.

FWST 8-26-83

US officials to sign vow of non-disclosure

WASHINGTON (AP) — Public disclosure of top government secrets may be less frequent following the Reagan administration's announcement that writings by government officials will face more stringent reviews before being published.

An outgrowth of a March order by President Reagan, the new procedures will require government officials to sign a form promising not to reveal in published works the most sensitive government information.

The Justice Department distributed a copy of the form that officials will have to sign to reporters Thursday. The new rules apply to anyone who has access to what is known as "sensitive compartmented information."

The promise of non-disclosure will be signed by such top-ranking government officials as the attorney general, the FBI director and other Cabinet members.

DMN 10-1-83

Review of FBI papers ordered

WASHINGTON — A federal appeals court ruled Friday that the FBI may not destroy files of historical value without allowing government archivists to review them. But the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals placed strict limits on outside review of FBI documents containing information from tax returns, grand jury testimony and electronic eavesdropping.

The Dallas Morning News — Friday, September 9, 1983

Pair asks Reagan to delay rules to halt leaks of secrets

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Two House subcommittee chairmen asked President Reagan on Thursday not to implement new regulations aimed at stemming the leak of sensitive information by federal employees until Congress has finished reviewing the rules.

"While everyone agrees that the unauthorized disclosure of highly sensitive, classified information may be harmful to our national security, the directive covers a much broader scope of information," Reps. Don Edwards, D-Calif., and Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., wrote the president.

They also said the administration has not provided evidence showing a clear link between its proposals to expand the use of lie-detectors and non-disclosure agreements and the leaks.

DMN 10-5-83

Court backs CIA censors

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Court of Appeals Tuesday upheld the CIA's censorship of portions of a highly critical article by former agent Ralph W. McGehee concerning purported CIA "disinformation" activities in Iran, Latin America and Indonesia. The three-judge panel ruled unanimously that "the CIA classification and censorship scheme protects critical national interests." It said the CIA action was constitutional as applied to the article, a censored version of which was published in *The Nation* in 1981. In another development Tuesday, the Senate Intelligence Committee unanimously approved a bill to exempt certain CIA files from search and review under the Freedom of Information Act, including files that involve covert action, counterintelligence and high-technology spying devices.

FWST 9-14-83

The shroud of secrecy

Government tries to clamp on official lid

Anthony LEWIS

From the moment it took office the Reagan administration has carried on a determined campaign to deny the public information about the workings of government. The White House and the Justice Department have acted through a series of executive decisions, without getting authority from Congress for the new suppression.

A Senate committee was scheduled to hold a hearing this week on the latest and by far the most serious Reagan device to prevent informed public discussion. This will be a test of the ability and the will of Congress to deal with spreading official censorship.

The subject of the hearing is a National Security Decision Directive issued by the president on March 11. It orders all departments of the federal government to adopt a system of prior restraint previously used only by the CIA and other intelligence agencies. Any government employee who has access to secret material called Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) must sign an agreement promising to clear any manuscript or speech that may contain intelligence information — even after he leaves the government, for the rest of his life.

Words like *sensitive* and *intelligence* tend to scare off some people who would ordinarily take a hard look at official claims; after all, they say, the government must protect its real secrets. But the Reagan order goes very much further. Its breadth — its truly astonishing breadth — became clear when the Justice Department last month published the official "non-disclosure agreement" to be used by government agencies.

The 100,000 government workers who see SCI will have to sign the agreement. But its terms are not limited to SCI — or even to classified information. An employee must promise to show future manuscripts to censors if they may contain:

"(a) Any SCI, any description of activities that produce or relate to SCI, or any information derived from SCI;

"(b) Any classified information from intelligence reports or estimates; or

"(c) Any information concerning intelligence activities, sources or methods."

The last of those categories covers unclassified material. The second includes classified information from finished intelligence estimates, much of which is common coin in Washington discussions and is regularly reported in the press without claimed damage to national security.

The text of the agreement makes clear that anyone who signs it will be covered for the rest of his life. The employee must "understand and agree that my obligation to submit . . . materials for review applies during the course of my access to SCI and at all times thereafter."

What this means is that a lawyer or journalist or scholar who works for the government briefly — a Cyrus Vance or a Henry Kissinger — will not be able to write freely on national security issues thereafter. He will have to clear not only books, according to the Justice Department, but "newspaper columns, magazine articles, letters to the editor, book reviews, pamphlets and scholarly papers." Works of fiction are included, too.

If you learn something while in government service, and later that fact is disclosed by the president, you may still need approval to publish it yourself. There is no exemption in the Justice Department text.

Nor is it clear that a person who leaves government and years later learns something about "intelligence activities" is free to write about the subject without prior approval. The text says that a former government employee need not submit a manuscript for review if it contains such material "lawfully obtained by me." What does "lawfully" mean? Does it include the ordinary leak?

The Soviet destruction of the Korean airliner has provided a telling example of how the Reagan order would squelch public discussion. All kinds of former officials have written about the affair — about Soviet tactics and American intelligence abilities — in ways that would now require approval by a censor.

In 1982 former officials wrote more than 300 articles for the op-ed pages of five leading American newspapers on national security subjects. That does not include the work of former officials who are now full-time journalists. How conceivably could these pieces be censored quickly enough so they would still be publishable?

The idea that an American government would try to inhibit discussion by the best-informed people on the country's editorial pages sounds ridiculous, but it is not. That is exactly what the Reagan people want to do: National Security Adviser Clark, Attorney General Smith and the rest. They want secrecy, and they are ingenious and relentless in working for it.

The hearing this week, called by the full Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, should throw light on the censorship campaign. The late Sen. Henry Jackson, who had a great interest in the subject, will be missed. Another Democratic member of the committee is Sen. John Glenn. Does Congress care? We shall see.

Anthony Lewis writes for *The New York Times*.

DMN 10-15-83

TODAY IN HISTORY: In 1951, the TV series *I Love Lucy*, starring Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz, premiered on CBS. In 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was hired for $1.25 an hour to fill book orders at the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas.

Diana McLellan 6-12-83

DEPARTMENT OF BUZZY HEADS . . . Here we go again. Tim Leary, the turn-on-tune-in-drop-out guru, has dropped in again for long enough to churn out a new tome. *Flashback* carries on about JFK's dope life, among much else.

The prez's high-times partner, Tim thinks, was the late social painter Mary Eno Pinchot Meyer. She, of course, was JFK's 2-year amour, the ex-mate of CIA agent Cord Meyer, and the sister of Ben Bradlee's former mate, Toni. (Isn't it a weeny world?)

She was murdered on the canal tow path, recall, and her diary, which supposedly told of the affair, was turned over by Toni to CIA counterintelligencemeister James Jesus Angleton. (Everyone says he pulped it. But what do they know?)

Tim, who taught Mary how to trip, as we all used to say, and to conduct acid and magic-mushroom sessions, suspects she taught the art to her beau.

"My friends and I have been turning on some of the most important people in Washington," he says she said. "It's about time we had our own psychedelic cell on the Potomac, don't you think?" What a funny old life.

Universal Press Syndicate

DMN 10-4-83

Doris Nelson rites scheduled

Services for Doris Mae Nelson of Dallas will be at 3 p.m. Tuesday at the Walnut Hill United Methodist Church, 10066 Marsh Lane, Dallas.

Mrs. Nelson, 52, died Monday of cancer in Parkland Memorial Hospital.

She was director of emergency services at Parkland, a position she held for the last 21 years. In her capacity as head of the emergency room at Parkland, she was among those who attended President John F. Kennedy and Gov. John Connally when they were shot in 1963.

She is survived by a son, Bobby, of Dallas.

Burial will be in Calvary Hill Cemetery.

Doris Mae Nelson

NELSON
Doris Mae, Dallas. Survived by son, Robert Nelson, Dallas; mother, Dezzie Morris, brother, Aubrey Morris, both of Elizabeth City, NC; sister, Ruth Lewis, VA; several aunts & uncles. Services 3 p.m. Tuesday, Walnut Hill United Methodist Church, 10066 Marsh Lane, Chaplain Bob Davis & Chaplain Denny Burris, officiating. Interment Calvary Hill Cemetery. Pallbearers: Dallas Fire Dept., Capt. P.D. Trimble, Lt. C.R. Smith, Lt. Louis R. Mullins, Carl McGee, James B. Russell, Jackie Lynn Brown.
HUGHES
5700 Webbs Chapel 350-9951

FWST 9-6-83

JIM UNDERWOOD
. . . former TV weatherman

From Staff and Wire Reports

Graveside services for former Dallas television reporter and weatherman Jim Underwood were to be held today at Port Aransas.

Underwood, a familiar face on newscasts on WFAA-TV and KRLD-TV (now KDFW-TV) in the 1950s and 1960s, died in Port Aransas Saturday from the effects of diabetes. He was 61.

Services were scheduled early today at Royal Palm Cemetery.

He was the utilitarian type, recalled Bert Shipp, now assignments editor for WFAA and a friendly competitor when Underwood was at KRLD. He could handle news, weather, sports — whatever was needed, Shipp said.

"Back in those days you had to do it."

"He was a good newsman because everyone wanted to call him with news tips," Shipp said. "He had tons of friends and they all wanted to be his sources."

Underwood broke into Dallas television in the 1950s as a weatherman for WFAA and later became a reporter for KRLD-TV. He followed Lyndon B. Johnson to Hyannisport, Mass., for the Texas Democrats' first strategy meeting with John F. Kennedy after the 1960 Democratic Convention and interviewed Jack Ruby's sister after Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas in 1963.

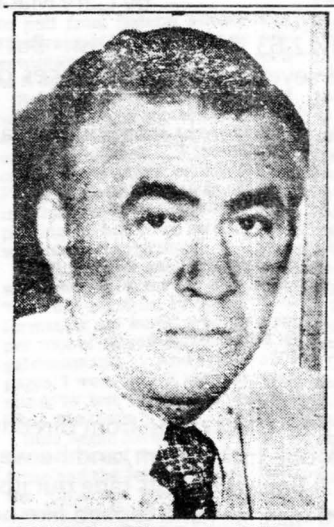
He later entered public relations and helped manage the successful political campaigns of former Dallas Mayor Wes Wise.

Underwood had lived in Port Aransas for five years.

MYSTERY CARTRIDGE

Found at Murder Scene, Given to TV Newsman, Ignored by Officials

IT EXPLAINS MUCH



ASSASSINATION researcher Al Chapman is probing the second mystery cartridge.

TV PERSONALITY Bert Shipp· mystery cartridge was turned over to him.

TO OUR READERS: Al Chapman, the author of this article, is a minister who became a hard-nosed investigator immediately after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. He was one of the first of what became legions of private probers who doubted the official findings of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald alone was responsible for the death of President Kennedy. A part of a loose-knit group of researchers calling themselves the "Dealey Plaza Irregulars," Chapman has again and again uncovered significant new evidence that indicates the official version was wrong. He has contributed evidence appearing in a number of best-selling books and has been repeatedly recognized on a national level. In this article, written exclusively for TATTLER, Chapman reveals for the first time the finding of a second cartridge at the assassination site, a cartridge that could not have been fired from the rifle the Warren Commission claim Oswald used to kill Kennedy and wound Gov. Connally.— The Editors.

By AL CHAPMAN

Special to the National Tattler

A mystery cartridge ... one that would not fit the weapon the Warren Commission says was used to kill President John F. Kennedy ... turned up just after the assassination.

It was never officially and seriously checked out by those responsible for seeking the answer to the President's death on the streets of Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

During the bustle and chaos that followed during the first days after Kennedy was shot by one or more snipers, the throngs of newsmen and lawmen that converged on Dallas were concerned with the swearing in of Lyndon Johnson, the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald, his murder by Jack Ruby.

The second cartridge was ignored.

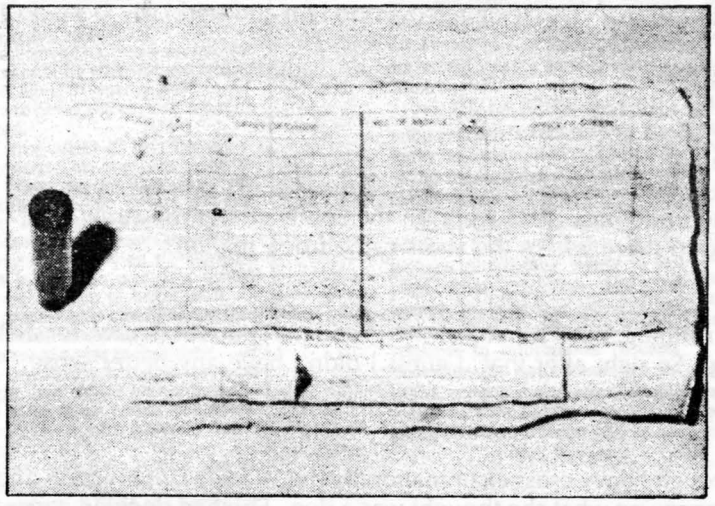
NOT LONG AGO, when I learned of the existence of the second cartridge from soneone who had been close to Oswald, I began investigating it.

What I learned firmly convinced me that cartridge should be investigated further by officials with the authority and the power to get at the full truth.

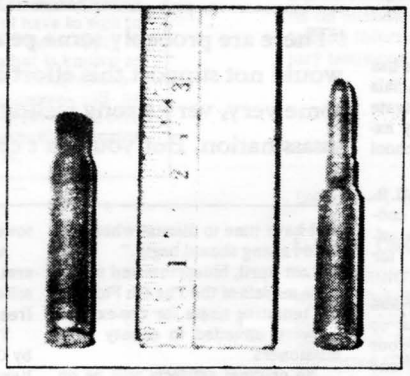
The Warren Commission says the bullets that killed President Kennedy and wounded Gov. John Connally were fired by Oswald from a sixth floor window in the Texas School Book Depository Building.

They found Oswald's rifle, a 6.5 caliber weapon, inside a window on the sixth floor and determined it to be the death weapon.

The second cartridge, which still remains a mystery, is a 30.6 caliber



THE MYSTERY 30.6 shell and the postal receipt in which it was wrapped.



SPENT SHELL, 30.6 caliber, at left was found outside Book Depository. Such a shell could not have been fired from a 6.5 caliber (bullet at right) weapon such as the Manlicher Carcano owned by Lee Harvey Oswald.

THE CARTRIDGE ended up in the hands of Bert Shipp, a newsman at the time for the ABC television station in Dallas, WFAA-TV — Channel 8, which ironically is owned by the wealthy family for which Dealey Plaza, where Kennedy was killed, is named.

A postman walked up to a WFAA cameraman on the street and handed him the cartridge. It was wrapped in a postral receipt.

"Give this to Bert Shipp," the postman said. "He will know what to do with it." Shipp was a well-known television personality and perhaps that's why the postman thought of him.

"Where did you get it?" the cameraman asked.

"I found it in bushes outside the School Book Depository Building," said the postman.

This was about noon, Nov. 23, 1963 — the day after Kennedy was killed, the day before Oswald's lips were silenced forever by Jack Ruby's gun.

Shipp at first didn't take it seriously.

"I thought somebody was playing a little joke on me," Shipp told me in a tape-recorded interview.

THE CARTRIDGE shell lay on Shipp's desk for months. Many people walking in and out of the television newsroom had a look at it, perhaps speculated on it.

Some law enforcement people heard about and had a look at the shell.

Finally, a member of the Dallas Police Department went by the television station and picked up the cartridge. The police kept the cartridge for awhile and then Patrolman George Butler gave it back to Shipp, who still has it.

Police told Shipp that as far as they were concerned, he had one of the shells that had come out of Oswald's rifle. It must have flicked out the sixth floor window and landed in the bushes below.

The only problem with that is there is no logical way the shell could have flicked out the window. And there were no bushes below the window — only cement.

If the postman indeed found the shell in the grass or bushes, it had to have been at another area — most probably the grassy knoll where many sources report hearing shots and seeing puffs of smoke when Kennedy was shot — reports brushed aside by the investigation's officials.

ENGRAVED ON THE mystery bullet is "FA 41." I checked this out and found this meant the bullet was manufactured in 1941 at Frankfort Arsenel in Illinois. It was part of 1941 military ammunition.

Firearms experts will tell you such a bullet manufactured during World War II would be just as potent two decades later and could have been fired at the President.

A corner was torn off the postal receipt in which the cartridge was wrapped. That corner would have shown the date and month of the receipt.

The receipt was blank except for a telephone number. Checking out the telephone number, I found that in 1963, it was the number of a North Dallas lounge that, according to police sources, was a hangout for underworld figures.

At the time I interviewed Shipp, the number belonged to a loading ramp at Dallas Love Field.

I have never been able to locate the postman who found the shell. It could have been one of many postmen who served the various office buildings in the area

WHAT THE authorities should do — if an official reopening of the assassination is conducted — is to locate the missing person.

The information he could provide might be a vital link in determining the truth about the President's death more than 10 years later

THE VERY FIRST JEAN HILL INTERVIEW

by Gary Mack

As far as WBAP radio is concerned, tapes of the Fort Worth station's news coverage on 11-22-63 no longer exist. But I recently located those tapes, about 15 hours of the most important events, and have found several interesting pieces of evidence. One is the very first interview of assassination witness Jean Hill.

At 1:02pm, WBAP broke away from NBC Radio News and aired this live telephone interview, apparently from the Dallas Sheriff's Office:

R: ...uh, from Dallas?
JH: That's right.
R: And, uh, did you see the shooting, miss?
JH: Yes sir.
R: Can you describe what happened?
JH: Yes sir.
R: Will you do that now?
JH: Uh, they were driving along, uh, and we were the only people in this area on our side and the shots came from directly across the street from us. And just as the President's car became directly even with us we took one look at him, and he was sitting there, he and Jackie were looking at a dog that was in the middle of a seat, and about that time two shots rang out just as he looked up, just as the President looked up. And these two shots rang out and he grabbed his chest and looked like he was in pain, and he fell over in the seat and Jackie fell over on him and said "My God, he's been shot." And just after that, more shots rang out and the car sped away.
R: Now what kind of car was that?
JH: What kind of a car was it? The President's car!
R: No, I mean where did the shots come from?
JH: The shots came from the hill.
R: From a hill?
JH: Yes, it was just east of the underpass. We were on the south side of the street.
R: Did you see, did you look up there where the shots came from, ma'am.
JH: Yes sir.
R: Could you see anyone?
JH: I thought I saw this man running, but I looked at the President and, you know, for awhile, and I looked up there and I thought I saw a man running. So right after that, I guess I didn't have any better sense, I started running up there, too.
R: Uh huh, and what is your name?
JH: Jean Hill...

She stuck with her story through heavy cross examination by the Warren Commission and, at one point, told how her husband often made fun of her for seeing what she thought was a dog. She had decided it was the white and yellow roses given to Nellie Connally. Jean Hill has since divorced, remarried, and still lives in Dallas.

The Dallas Morning News Sunday, September 11, 1983

Panel to seek $3 million for JFK exhibit

By Laura Miller
Staff Writer of The News

A board of 11 Dallas citizens has been appointed by county officials to raise $3 million from the private sector for a John F. Kennedy exhibit in the former Texas School Book Depository.

The board also will make all final decisions regarding the construction and opening of the exhibit, tentatively scheduled for completion in late 1985.

Business people, attorneys and local historical activists make up the board, which includes four women, one Hispanic and one black.

"These people were selected for their expertise and leadership in the community," said Lindalyn Adams, who is on the board and has spearheaded the planning of an exhibit since the county purchased the book-depository building in 1977.

"We meet for the first time this week, and we'll begin by setting up an office and electing officers," Adams said Friday. "I also hope we will have time to discuss when our fund-raising should begin."

> **"There are probably some people in Dallas who would not support this effort because there are still some very, very strong feelings about the assassination. But you can't change history."**
> **— Hugh Robinson**

Last April, blueprints and small-scale models of the The 6th Floor — the tentative name for the exhibit — were unveiled to county commissioners.

No original artifacts will be on display. Plans call for the use of video materials, photographs, diagrams and a model of Dealey Plaza to review the events of Nov. 22, 1963, and trace the evolution of subsequent investigations into the Kennedy assassination.

The Washington, D.C., designers who presented the plans said they expected 500,000 people a year to visit the display. Tourists will have access to the sixth-floor exhibit via an elevator that will be built in a tower separated from the building.

Admission probably will be several dollars, although organized school groups will be admitted free, planning officials said.

The board members appointed by Commissioners Court were William Cooper, former president of the Dallas Market Center Co.; Joe M. Dealey, chairman of the board of A.H. Belo Corp.; Becky Power, wife of former Irving Mayor Robert Power; Boone Powell Sr., president of the Baylor University Medical Center Foundation, and Jess Hay of Lomas and Nettleton.

The Dallas County Historical Commission appointed its current and past chairpersons — Shirley Caldwell and Lindalyn Adams, respectively — to the board.

The Dallas Historical Society selected William Collins, a senior partner with Thompson & Knight, and Samuel Moreno of the Petroleum Energy Corp.

Appointed by the Dallas County Heritage Society were its president, Harriet Weber, and former U.S. Maj. Gen. Hugh Robinson.

"I think it's taken a long time for the climate to change so that Dallas is ready to do this," Ms. Weber said. "I'm looking forward to getting this underway and showing Dallas that it needs to get it done."

"I would like to contribute my personal perspective and input into this project," Robinson said.

"There are probably some people in Dallas who would not support this effort because there are still some very, very strong feelings about the assassination. But you can't change history. Let's deal with it."

The board's organizational meeting will be at 4 p.m. Wednesday in the Commissioners Courtroom in the old school-book depository, which is now called the Dallas County Administration Building.

Diana McLellan 9-7-83

!!!

A BRIDGE TOO NEAR . . . Uproar on Martha's Vineyard. The cry's gone up to tear down, or maybe sell, the Chappaquiddick Bridge. **Walt Wood**, honcho of the Chappaquiddick Island Association, hates rubberneckers who roar up in cars, buses and helicopters to gape at the spot where **Teddy Kennedy** met his conscience 14 years ago. This, darlings, is the islanders' second stab at ditching the bridge. A few years back, when they first floated the notion, a mystery Australian was wild to actually buy the thing and tote it home. Not **Rupert Murdoch**, surely? Still, the new gossip season's off with a bang.

Network News Inc.

FWST 9-9-83

Senator 'still loves' NYC after he, socialite mugged

NEW YORK (AP) — Sen. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn., says he still loves New York even after he and socialite Amanda Burden were robbed at gunpoint as they walked to Gracie Mansion to meet Mayor Edward Koch.

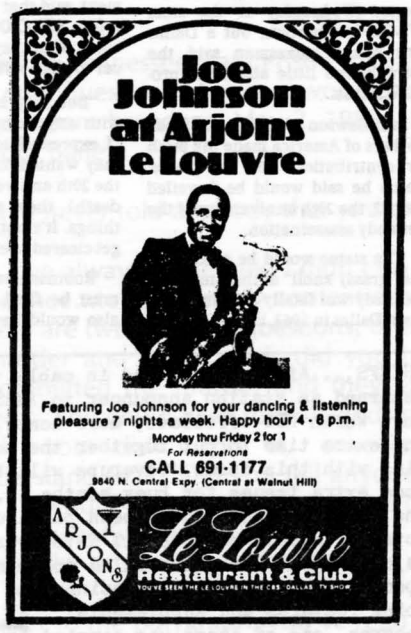
Burden suffered minor injuries but refused medical treatment.

Dodd and Burden were walking near the mayor's mansion Thursday evening when they passed a silver-colored auto. Two men, one with a gun, jumped out of the car and demanded their valuables, police spokesman Sgt. Raymond O'Donnell said.

He said one mugger put a gun to Dodd's throat and took his wallet containing an undetermined amount of cash and credit cards while his confederate grabbed a chain around Burden's neck. When he was unable to yank the chain off, he knocked her down and grabbed her pocketbook containing $300 and credit cards, O'Donnell said. The muggers then fled in the car.

Burden suffered minor scrapes and scratches but refused medical aid and the couple proceeded to meet Koch for drinks and dinner, O'Donnell said.

DMN 8-19-83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(Johnson was Jack Ruby's piano player at the Vegas Club)

FWST 8-12-83

Stokes . . . wrongdoing denied

WASHINGTON — Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, chairman of the House Ethics Committee, says there is nothing wrong with his using $4,000 in campaign contributions to pay lawyers who defended him against drunken-driving charges.

"It has been done by many other members of Congress and it is perfectly legitimate under precedents established by the Ethics Committee dating back to 1979," Stokes was quoted as saying in the *Washington Post*.

Attorneys for Stokes have appealed his conviction on a charge of driving under the influence of alcohol.

Stokes was charged with drunken driving after his arrest in March on his way home from a late congressional session. Police released him after deciding — mistakenly, superior officers said later — that he was immune from arrest while Congress was in session.

DMN 9-6-83

WILBURN, Melvin, 59, of Dallas, laborer for Texas School Book Depository. Services 11 a.m. Tuesday, Lott's Funeral Chapel.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1983 ■ ©1983 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Book says JFK film predated killing

Home movie depicted president's death, photographer says

Associated Press

NEW YORK — President Kennedy made a home movie depicting his death two months before he was assassinated in Dallas, according to a new book and a former White House photographer.

"I did one special movie," says Robert L. Knudsen, who said he shot the movie during a weekend in Newport, R.I., in September 1963. "The president wrote the script. It was kind of personal, and he didn't want anyone to know about it.

"He just called me over one day and said they wanted to have some fun and shoot a movie," the former White House photograher said. "I said I had camera equipment in the car and he said 'good.'"

The movie is detailed in Ralph G. Martin's *A Hero for Our Time*, published by Macmillan Publishing Co.

"The man with the binoculars watched President Kennedy as he got off the Honey Fitz (the Kennedy yacht) at Newport and walked down the long pier at Hammersmith Farm (the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, parents of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis)," the book says.

"Suddenly Kennedy clutched his chest and fell flat on the ground. Walking behind him was the dignified Countess Crespi and her small son. Both simply stepped over the President's body — as if he were not there — and continued walking toward the shore.

JOHN F. KENNEDY
. . . reportedly made film

"Right behind the countess came Jacqueline Kennedy, and she, too, daintily stepped over her husband's body. Behind her was (Paul Burgess) Red Fay, undersecretary of the Navy and Kennedy's PT-boat buddy. Fay stumbled and fell directly on the President's body. Just then, a gush of red surged from the President's mouth covering his sport shirt."

An Associated Press story dated Sept. 21, 1963, details a movie made in Newport, but says that it was Fay who lay down on the dock and that Kennedy stumbled over him. The book says the movie was made over Labor Day weekend.

Knudsen, who worked in the White House from the Truman administration until the Ford administration, confirmed the book's account and said the sequence had been shot several times, perhaps with a change of cast. Reporters observed the action, but none was close, he said — thus the reference to "the man with the binoculars" in the book's passage.

He refused to say what had become of the movie. He said Jacquelyn Onassis was the only member of the family who had seen it. No such film is in the archives of the John F. Kennedy library in Boston, said Mary Lee Quinn, an audio-visual curator, although the libary does have another Kennedy film shot by Knudsen.

"I know, because I was custodian of the film," said Knudsen in a telephone interview from his beach house on the Virginia shore.

"There were about four other couples there," he said. "They thought it would be kind of fun to do it. There was a little dialogue, but I'm not about to repeat it. It was done in confidence, and even though he's dead, it's still in confidence.

When Kennedy was killed on Nov. 22, 1963, while riding in a motorcade in Dallas, Knudsen said he thought back to the home movie.

"I wondered if it was a premonition he had or a quirk of fate," he says.

Martin said in an interview that Kennedy was preoccupied with death.

"He had a feeling about death," Martin said. "He'd come back from a trip and say, 'Thank God I wasn't killed today.'

"He always asked his friends how they'd like to die. Someone finally asked him and he said, 'airplane.' Why? He said, 'quick.'"

Martin said he traveled with Kennedy during the presidential campaign in 1959 and wrote the book *Front Runner, Dark Horse* — a political story about the race.

He said he spent five years compiling material for *A Hero for Our Time*, and conducted hundreds of interviews. "I tried to double-check everything in the book," he said. "But what I have I stand by and feel very strongly about."

DMN 7-28-83

Group seeks funds for JFK statue

By Jackie Calmes
Austin Bureau of The News

AUSTIN — Contributions to pay for a 14-foot statue of former President John F. Kennedy were requested Wednesday at the state AFL-CIO convention, but a Dallas park board spokesman said the board knows little about the proposed statue.

Sam Dawson of the United Steelworkers of America made the pitch for contributions for the statue, which he said would be unveiled Nov. 22, the 20th anniversary of the Kennedy assassination.

The statue would be erected on the "grassy knoll" at the site where Kennedy was fatally shot in Downtown Dallas in 1963, he said.

An identical statue would be unveiled the same day in Houston, Dawson said.

Jack Robinson, director of the Dallas Park and Recreation Department, said that about six weeks ago, a few AFL-CIO members inquired about what they needed to do in order to place a statue in Dallas.

"But they have not come back with any formal request," he said. "I expressed to them then that if they wanted to have something by the 20th anniversary (of Kennedy's death) they needed to expedite things. It's not something you can get cleared overnight."

Robinson said a formal request must be filed. He said the group also would have to present to the committee for art in parks architectural details and proof that the union members have the money for landscaping around the statue.

The project then would have to be approved by the culture committee and the park board before the statue could be erected, he said.

Dawson said that money for the estimated $300,000 cost of the statues is being raised nationwide through the Houston-based John F. Kennedy 20th-Year Anniversary Commemorative Committee.

He showed union members a 27-inch bronze replica of the statue, which depicts Kennedy walking and carrying a book. He said the sculptor would be Donald De Lue, whose works include a 14-foot bronze of George Washington at Valley Forge.

Dawson urged labor leaders to help meet the Nov. 22 target date, telling them: "There are no life-size statues of John F. Kennedy in this country."

Jannette Nikolouzos of the Houston fund-raising committee said former Dallas City Council member Ricardo Medrano is leading the Dallas fund-raising effort.

According to a pamphlet about the project that is being distributed at the AFL-CIO convention, the effort was undertaken by Texas citizens — not only union members — "to honor the memory of the late President and his love for humanity."

Staff writer Cyndi Mitchell contributed to this report.

BRIEFS....After six months in cable tv marketing, I've returned as station announcer to KXAS-TV, the Dallas/Fort Worth NBC affiliate; more money, better hours, and extra time to put together the newsletter - beginning with this issue, Coverups will be bimonthly with some extra issues for busy months....As you've seen, the past few months have been particularly quiet; but November should push us all into overload: the three major networks have scheduled documentaries and other specials, and numerous magazines and newspapers are doing features and supplements....AP reporter Mike Cochran, one of those who carried LHO's coffin in 1963, has done a major story which will not run in the local papers; if you see it, please send an original for use in Coverups....CBS News may do a computer enhancement of the Bronson film at Itek (is this a good news-bad news joke?)....Another news organization arranged for a computer enhancement study of the Moorman photo, but the scientists suddenly panicked, refused to continue the work and confiscated the computer tape - the picture is safe and there'll be more to come....Jim Marrs and many of us were hoping for a get together with researchers, but travel funds did not match the strong interest....Pete Kay, lifelong friend of tall tramp lookalike Charles Harrelson, was recently shot in the leg in Houston and is in good condition; were they the two men driving the car Rose Cheramie "fell" out of? Just wondering....The above statue story is not the only stupid Texas idea for the anniversary - Dallas Democrats, led by the brainless team of Bob Greenberg and Frank Hernandez, have invited Jackie, Ted, Tip O'Neill, the Pope, Lady Bird Johnson, John Connally, Kennedy family members, supporters, advisers, and just about everyone who can spell JFK to a tribute in Dallas that initially was to begin with a solemn march from the TSBD (now a county building) to the memorial a few blocks away: Definition of dumb: those guys don't understand why everyone declined to attend ....Anyone notice that RFK Jr.'s attorney in Rapid City, South Dakota (where he was charged with heroin possession), is named John Fitzgerald?

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